The 64 uninoculated members of the affected families had therefore 27 attacks, of which 26 were fatal. The 71 inoculated had 8 attacks, of which 3 were fatal.

If the inoculated had suffered to the same extent as their uninoculated relatives, they would have had, proportionately to their number, 29 deaths from plague. The actual number appeared reduced by 26, which is a reduction of 89·6 per cent of mortality attributable to inoculation.

The result as here obtained tallies with all the observations made up to now upon the protective effect of the plague prophylactic, the reduction of mortality effected by it in a plague-stricken population averaging, with a remarkable regularity, between 80 and 90 per cent.*

Further details upon the operations carried out in the Baroda territory will be reported later on.

* Analysing the occurrences of plague in the 28 families according to the sexes of the patients, it appears that amongst the uninoculated there were 24 males, of whom 7 were fatally attacked. Amongst the inoculated there were 41 males, of whom 3 were attacked fatally. This represents a reduction of mortality in males by 75 per cent.

Amongst the uninoculated there were 40 females, of whom 19 were fatally attacked. Amongst the inoculated there were 30 females, of whom none was attacked fatally, though proportionately they should have had 14 deaths. This represents a reduction of mortality in females by 100 per cent.

Analysing the occurrences according to the ages, it appears that amongst the uninoculated there were 16 children under 10 who had 5 deaths and 4 people above 50 who had 2 deaths. Amongst the inoculated there were 19 children under 10 who had 1 death and 4 people above 50 who had no death. This represents a reduction of mortality amongst inoculated children by 83·3 per cent, and amongst people above 50 by 100 per cent.

Amongst the uninoculated there were 44 people between the age of 10 and 50 who had 19 deaths, and amongst the inoculated 48 people of the same age who had 2 deaths. This represents a reduction of mortality in middle-aged people by 90·5 per cent.

W. M. HAFFKINE.

The Plague Research Laboratory,
Bombay, 10th April 1898.

Remarks by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur district, on the Sanitary Returns of his district for the fortnight ending 15th May 1898.

The sanitation of the villages of this district is being carefully supervised by the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners.

The villages inspected by the Deputy Commissioner in his tour through the Tarikere, Koppa, Chikmaglur and Mudgere taluks compare very favorably from a sanitary point of view with the villages of the Madras Presidency, with which the Deputy Commissioner is acquainted, whether in the Northern Circars or in Salem, Coimbatore or the Nilgiri Districts.

Telegram, No. 1337, *dated Simla, the* 30*th May* 1898.

From—His Excellency the Viceroy. To—The Secretary of State, London.

Following plague seizures and deaths reported from places outside Bombay Presidency since 23rd instant :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—Saharanpur District—One fatal case.

Punjab—Jullundur District—Seizures 41 ; deaths 16. Cases reported from two new villages.

Hoshiarpur District.—Seizures 8 ; deaths 4.

Calcutta.—Seizures 12 ; deaths 6. No plague reported elsewhere.

Statement showing plague cases (Indigenous) in the Dharwar district.

Dated 1st June 1898.

Places.	Indigenous.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Deaths.	
Previously reported	81	77	
Taluka Hubli, Hubli	4	3	
Total ..	85	80	